



# Aviation Investigation Final Report

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<b>Location:</b>	Knox, Indiana	<b>Accident Number:</b>	CEN19LA225
<b>Date &amp; Time:</b>	July 13, 2019, 19:24 Local	<b>Registration:</b>	N2863J
<b>Aircraft:</b>	Cessna T188	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Defining Event:</b>	Aerodynamic stall/spin	<b>Injuries:</b>	1 Serious
<b>Flight Conducted Under:</b>	Part 91: General aviation - Instructional		

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## Analysis

The pilot was practicing agricultural application passes along the operator's airstrip. A witness reported that the pilot's initial passes were completed without incident, although the pilot "seemed to be slightly aggressive in the turns." After landing, the pilot mentioned turning at an airspeed of 60 mph, and the witness informed him to never fly below 80 mph. The pilot took off and completed three more practice passes. After the pilot's final pass, he executed a "very steep field exit" and held the airplane in a nose-up attitude longer than required to clear the obstacles. He entered a left 270° turn and, after rolling wings-level, the airplane entered an "extremely slow" climb before abruptly rolling into a steep left bank that continued until impact. The pilot reported that he did not recall any of the events leading to the accident.

A postaccident examination revealed damage to the forward fuselage, both wings and the empennage. The examination did not reveal any anomalies consistent with a preimpact failure or malfunction. It is likely that the pilot exceeded the airplane's critical angle of attack while maneuvering, which resulted in an aerodynamic stall at an altitude that precluded recovery.

## Probable Cause and Findings

The National Transportation Safety Board determines the probable cause(s) of this accident to be:

The pilot's exceedance of the airplane's critical angle of attack, which resulted in an aerodynamic stall and loss of airplane control.

## Findings

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<b>Aircraft</b>	Angle of attack - Capability exceeded
<b>Aircraft</b>	Airspeed - Not attained/maintained
<b>Personnel issues</b>	Aircraft control - Pilot

## Factual Information

### History of Flight

<b>Maneuvering-low-alt flying</b>	Aerodynamic stall/spin (Defining event)
<b>Maneuvering-low-alt flying</b>	Loss of control in flight
<b>Uncontrolled descent</b>	Collision with terr/obj (non-CFIT)

On July 14, 2019, about 1924 central daylight time, a Cessna T188C airplane, N2863J, was substantially damaged when it impacted terrain near Knox, Indiana. The pilot sustained serious injuries. The airplane was registered to and operated by AAA Spraying Solutions, LLC dba Bluebird Ag, as a Title 14 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 91 aerial application training flight. Visual meteorological conditions prevailed, and the flight was not operated on a flight plan. The local flight originated from the operator's airstrip about 1900.

The pilot reported that he did not have any memory of the events leading up to, or of any portion of, the accident flight. He had not completed any agricultural application work within the previous 2 years and was reestablishing his currency at the time of the accident.

The operator stated that the pilot was practicing by spraying water along the operator's airstrip. The pilot completed several takeoffs and landings, and then sprayed 40 gallons of water over the runway. After landing, the pilot commented that the airplane had gotten down to 60 mph in the turns. The pilot was informed that the minimum airspeed in turns was 80 mph. An additional 80 gallons of water were loaded onto the airplane for another practice flight. The pilot conducted a couple more passes over the runway and appeared to be returning for another pass, when the airplane pitched up to clear a group of trees before entering a left turn. The airplane appeared to get "very slow in the turn." The witness "heard the engine go to full power" as the left turn continued. The wings leveled momentarily before the airplane entered a second left turn that "just kept getting steeper." The airplane impacted the ground with a 60° to 70° bank angle.

A second witness, who was an agricultural application pilot and familiar with the accident airplane, reported that the initial passes with 40 gallons of water were completed without incident; although, the pilot "seemed to be slightly aggressive in the turns." After the pilot landed, the airplane was loaded with 80 gallons of water. While the airplane was being loaded, the pilot "mentioned something about turning at 60 mph indicated" airspeed. The witness stressed to the pilot his own comfort level of never flying below 80 mph indicated airspeed. The pilot took off and completed three more practice passes. His final pass was from west to east, and he executed a "very steep field exit." The pilot held the airplane in a nose up attitude longer than required to clear the obstacles. The pilot then executed a left 270° turn. The engine sounded as if it was making full power after the pilot rolled wings level. The pilot appeared to begin lowering the nose, but then seemed to begin pulling up before the airplane had regained sufficient energy. The airplane entered an "extremely slow climb;" wings level before abruptly rolling into a 60° plus left bank which continued until it descended behind trees immediately before impact. The witness

noted that he was close enough to see the control surfaces and they appeared to be responding to pilot inputs during that final turn.

A postaccident examination conducted by a Federal Aviation Administration inspector revealed damage to the forward fuselage, both wings and the empennage. The inspector did not report any anomalies consistent with a preimpact failure or malfunction.

The airplane owner's manual noted aerodynamic stall airspeeds of 73 mph at a 0° angle of bank (wings level) and 103 mph at a 60° angle of bank when operating at 4,400 lbs gross weight with wing flaps retracted. The manual added that the airplane stall characteristics are conventional, and the stall warning should sound 5 to 10 mph above the stall speed in all configurations.

### Pilot Information

<b>Certificate:</b>	Commercial	<b>Age:</b>	38, Male
<b>Airplane Rating(s):</b>	Single-engine land	<b>Seat Occupied:</b>	Single
<b>Other Aircraft Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Restraint Used:</b>	5-point
<b>Instrument Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Second Pilot Present:</b>	No
<b>Instructor Rating(s):</b>	None	<b>Toxicology Performed:</b>	No
<b>Medical Certification:</b>	Class 2 With waivers/limitations	<b>Last FAA Medical Exam:</b>	March 25, 2019
<b>Occupational Pilot:</b>	Yes	<b>Last Flight Review or Equivalent:</b>	March 1, 2019
<b>Flight Time:</b>	460 hours (Total, all aircraft), 165 hours (Total, this make and model), 3 hours (Last 90 days, all aircraft), 3 hours (Last 30 days, all aircraft), 1 hours (Last 24 hours, all aircraft)		

## Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

<b>Aircraft Make:</b>	Cessna	<b>Registration:</b>	N2863J
<b>Model/Series:</b>	T188 C	<b>Aircraft Category:</b>	Airplane
<b>Year of Manufacture:</b>	1979	<b>Amateur Built:</b>	
<b>Airworthiness Certificate:</b>	Restricted (Special)	<b>Serial Number:</b>	T18803538T
<b>Landing Gear Type:</b>	Tailwheel	<b>Seats:</b>	1
<b>Date/Type of Last Inspection:</b>	June 27, 2019 Annual	<b>Certified Max Gross Wt.:</b>	4400 lbs
<b>Time Since Last Inspection:</b>	29 Hrs	<b>Engines:</b>	1 Reciprocating
<b>Airframe Total Time:</b>	7871 Hrs as of last inspection	<b>Engine Manufacturer:</b>	Continental
<b>ELT:</b>	Not installed	<b>Engine Model/Series:</b>	TSIO-520T
<b>Registered Owner:</b>	AAA Spraying Solutions LLC	<b>Rated Power:</b>	310 Horsepower
<b>Operator:</b>	AAA Spraying Solutions LLC	<b>Operating Certificate(s) Held:</b>	Agricultural aircraft (137)

## Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

<b>Conditions at Accident Site:</b>	Visual (VMC)	<b>Condition of Light:</b>	Day
<b>Observation Facility, Elevation:</b>	VPZ,770 ft msl	<b>Distance from Accident Site:</b>	20 Nautical Miles
<b>Observation Time:</b>	19:56 Local	<b>Direction from Accident Site:</b>	310°
<b>Lowest Cloud Condition:</b>	Clear	<b>Visibility</b>	10 miles
<b>Lowest Ceiling:</b>	None	<b>Visibility (RVR):</b>	
<b>Wind Speed/Gusts:</b>	3 knots /	<b>Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Wind Direction:</b>	240°	<b>Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:</b>	/
<b>Altimeter Setting:</b>	30.1 inches Hg	<b>Temperature/Dew Point:</b>	26°C / 20°C
<b>Precipitation and Obscuration:</b>	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
<b>Departure Point:</b>	Knox, IN (PVT )	<b>Type of Flight Plan Filed:</b>	None
<b>Destination:</b>	Knox, IN (PVT )	<b>Type of Clearance:</b>	None
<b>Departure Time:</b>	19:00 Local	<b>Type of Airspace:</b>	Class G

## Airport Information

<b>Airport:</b>	Wheeler IG05	<b>Runway Surface Type:</b>	Grass/turf
<b>Airport Elevation:</b>	720 ft msl	<b>Runway Surface Condition:</b>	Vegetation
<b>Runway Used:</b>	26	<b>IFR Approach:</b>	None
<b>Runway Length/Width:</b>	2600 ft / 200 ft	<b>VFR Approach/Landing:</b>	None

## Wreckage and Impact Information

<b>Crew Injuries:</b>	1 Serious	<b>Aircraft Damage:</b>	Substantial
<b>Passenger Injuries:</b>		<b>Aircraft Fire:</b>	None
<b>Ground Injuries:</b>	N/A	<b>Aircraft Explosion:</b>	None
<b>Total Injuries:</b>	1 Serious	<b>Latitude, Longitude:</b>	41.294166,-86.622497(est)

## Administrative Information

<b>Investigator In Charge (IIC):</b>	Sorensen, Timothy
<b>Additional Participating Persons:</b>	Kristian Kortokrax; FAA Flight Standards; Des Plaines, IL
<b>Original Publish Date:</b>	February 2, 2021
<b>Last Revision Date:</b>	
<b>Investigation Class:</b>	<a href="#">Class 3</a>
<b>Note:</b>	The NTSB did not travel to the scene of this accident.
<b>Investigation Docket:</b>	<a href="https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=99838">https://data.nts.gov/Docket?ProjectID=99838</a>

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is an independent federal agency charged by Congress with investigating every civil aviation accident in the United States and significant events in other modes of transportation—railroad, transit, highway, marine, pipeline, and commercial space. We determine the probable causes of the accidents and events we investigate, and issue safety recommendations aimed at preventing future occurrences. In addition, we conduct transportation safety research studies and offer information and other assistance to family members and survivors for each accident or event we investigate. We also serve as the appellate authority for enforcement actions involving aviation and mariner certificates issued by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and US Coast Guard, and we adjudicate appeals of civil penalty actions taken by the FAA.

The NTSB does not assign fault or blame for an accident or incident; rather, as specified by NTSB regulation, “accident/incident investigations are fact-finding proceedings with no formal issues and no adverse parties ... and are not conducted for the purpose of determining the rights or liabilities of any person” (Title 49 *Code of Federal Regulations* section 831.4). Assignment of fault or legal liability is not relevant to the NTSB’s statutory mission to improve transportation safety by investigating accidents and incidents and issuing safety recommendations. In addition, statutory language prohibits the admission into evidence or use of any part of an NTSB report related to an accident in a civil action for damages resulting from a matter mentioned in the report (Title 49 *United States Code* section 1154(b)). A factual report that may be admissible under 49 *United States Code* section 1154(b) is available [here](#).